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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:57:45 ON 27 MAR 2004)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:59:51 ON 27 MAR 2004

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:03:05 ON 27 MAR 2004

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:07:27 ON 27 MAR 2004

L1 3 S US20020127544/PN
SELECT L1 1-3 RN

L2 6583 S E1-E57

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:08:35 ON 27 MAR 2004

L3 1 S 403674-87-3/RN
SET NOTICE 1 DISPLAY
SET NOTICE LOGIN DISPLAY

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:08:57 ON 27 MAR 2004

L4 1 S 403674-90-8/RN
SET NOTICE 1 DISPLAY
SET NOTICE LOGIN DISPLAY

L5 1 S 13448-22-1/RN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:09:36 ON 27 MAR 2004

L6 146 S L5 OR CHLOROTHEPIN OR CLOROTEPINE OR CLOTEPIN OR CLOTHEPIN
L7 2 S L6 AND (AIDS OR HIV OR VIRUS OR VIRAL OR ?ITIS OR DIRE OR CYT
— *Applicant's own PCT case, NOT prior art*

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 11:26:33 ON 27 MAR 2004

L8 306 S CHLOROTHEPIN OR CLOROTEPINE OR CLOTEPIN OR CLOTHEPIN OR OCTO
L9 0 S L8(L) (AIDS OR HIV OR VIRUS OR VIRAL OR ?ITIS OR DIRE OR CYTO

*the instant
method used
these compound free from prior art.*

=> s 15 or Chlorothepin or Clorotepine or Clotepin or Clothepin or Octoclothepin or Octoclothepine

105 L5

3 CHLOROTHEPIN

5 CLOROTEPINE

8 CLOTEPIN

2 CLOTHEPIN

71 OCTOCLOTHEPIN

1 OCTOCLOTHEPINS

71 OCTOCLOTHEPIN

(OCTOCLOTHEPIN OR OCTOCLOTHEPINS)

21 OCTOCLOTHEPINE

1 OCTOCLOTHEPIN

21 OCTOCLOTHEPINE

(OCTOCLOTHEPINE OR OCTOCLOTHEPINS)

L6 146 L5 OR CHLOROTHEPIN OR CLOROTEPINE OR CLOTEPIN OR CLOTHEPIN OR OCTOCLOTHEPIN OR OCTOCLOTHEPINE

=> s 16 and (aids or hiv or virus or viral or ?itis or dire or Cytomegalovirus or cmv)

51809 AIDS

53892 HIV

86 HIVS

53904 HIV

(HIV OR HIVS)

296925 VIRUS

63848 VIRUSES

307705 VIRUS

(VIRUS OR VIRUSES)

129447 VIRAL

6 VIRALS

129452 VIRAL

(VIRAL OR VIRALS)

212303 ?ITIS

100 DIRE

2 DIRES

102 DIRE

(DIRE OR DIRES)

10718 CYTOMEGALOVIRUS

138 CYTOMEGALOVIRUSES

10732 CYTOMEGALOVIRUS

(CYTOMEGALOVIRUS OR CYTOMEGALOVIRUSES)

5903 CMV

54 CMVS

5922 CMV

(CMV OR CMVS)

L7 2 L6 AND (AIDS OR HIV OR VIRUS OR VIRAL OR ?ITIS OR DIRE OR CYTOME GALOVIRUS OR CMV)

=> d ibib abs kwic 1-2

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:172238 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:226769

TITLE: US28 and homolog expression by
cytomegaloviruses and its interaction with
chemokines as a basis to prevent
cytomegalovirus infection and dissemination

INVENTOR(S): Schall, Thomas J.; Penfold, Mark

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chemocentryx, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 95 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:171670 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:210544
TITLE: Modulators of US28 chemokine receptors and their use
for blocking **cytomegalovirus** dissemination
INVENTOR(S): Schall, Thomas J.; McMaster, Brian E.; Dairaghi,
Daniel J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chemocentryx, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002017900	A2	20020307	WO 2001-US27363	20010830
WO 2002017900	A3	20030626		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 2001087043	A5	20020313	AU 2001-87043	20010830
US 2002127544	A1	20020912	US 2001-944163	20010830
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-228974P X P	20000830
			US 2000-229191P X P	20000830
			US 2000-229365P P	20000830
			WO 2001-US27363 W	20010830

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:210544

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002018954	A2	20020307	WO 2001-US27392	20010830
WO 2002018954	C2	20030327		
WO 2002018954	A3	20030724		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 2001088682	A5	20020313	AU 2001-88682	20010830
US 2002127544	A1	20020912	US 2001-944163	20010830
US 2003175681	A1	20030918	US 2001-944049	20010830
EP 1350113	A2	20031008	EP 2001-968433	20010830
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-229365P	P 20000830
			US 2000-228974P	P 20000830
			US 2000-229191P	P 20000830
			WO 2001-US27392	W 20010830

AB The invention provides methods and

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001278417 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11361812
TITLE: **Cytomegalovirus encephalitis** in an
HIV positive patient presenting with a cerebral
mass lesion.
AUTHOR: Bassil H F; William D C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, St. Lukes-Roosevelt Medical Center,
New York, NY, USA.
SOURCE: AIDS patient care and STDs, (1997 Oct) 11 (5) 319-21.
Journal code: 9607225. ISSN: 1087-2914.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: AIDS
ENTRY MONTH: 199711
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010529
Last Updated on STN: 20020222
Entered Medline: 19971125
AB Cytomegalovirus (CMV) encephalitis typically occurs as a diffuse cerebral
infection in patients with advanced AIDS. This is a case report of a
patient who presented with right-sided weakness and subsequently was found
to have a cerebral mass lesion due to CMV. Only four similar cases are
described in the literature. Though uncommon, CMV encephalitis must be
considered in the differential diagnosis of cerebral mass lesions in
patients with advanced AIDS.

L13 ANSWER 29 OF 94 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:82582 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:221259
TITLE: Neuronal fractalkine expression in **HIV-1**
encephalitis: roles for macrophage recruitment
and neuroprotection in the central nervous system
AUTHOR(S): Tong, Ning; Perry, Seth W.; Zhang, Qing; James, Harold
J.; Guo, Huang; Brooks, Andrew; Bal, Harshawardhan;
Kinnear, Sandra A.; Fine, Steven; Epstein, Leon G.;
Dairaghi, Daniel; Schall, Thomas J.;
Gendelman, Howard E.; Dewhurst, Stephen; Sharer, Leroy
R.; Gelbard, Harris A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Neurology (Child Neurology Division), University of
Rochester Medical Center, Rochester, NY, 14642, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Immunology (2000), 164(3), 1333-1339
CODEN: JOIMA3; ISSN: 0022-1767
PUBLISHER: American Association of Immunologists
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB **HIV-1** infection of the brain results in chronic
inflammation, contributing to the neuropathogenesis of **HIV**
-1 associated neurol. disease. **HIV-1**-infected
mononuclear phagocytes (MP) present in inflammatory infiltrates
produce neurotoxins that mediate inflammation, dysfunction, and
neuronal apoptosis. Neurol. disease is correlated with the relative number
of MP in and around inflammatory infiltrates and not
viral burden. It is unclear whether these cells also play a
neuroprotective role. The authors show that the chemokine, fractalkine
(FKN), is markedly up-regulated in neurons and neuropil in brain tissue
from pediatric patients with **HIV-1** encephalitis (HIVE)
compared with those without HIVE, or that were **HIV-1** seroneg.
FKN receptors are expressed on both neurons and microglia in patients with
HIVE. These receptors are localized to cytoplasmic structures which are
characterized by a vesicular appearance in neurons which may be in
cell-to-cell contact with MPs. FKN colocalizes with glutamate in these
neurons. Similar findings are observed in brain tissue from an adult patient
with HIVE. FKN is able to potently induce the migration of primary human
monocytes across an endothelial cell/primary human fetal astrocyte
trans-well bilayer, and is neuroprotective to cultured neurons when
coadministered with either the **HIV-1** neurotoxin platelet
activating factor (PAF) or the regulatory **HIV-1** gene product
Tat. Thus, focal inflammation in brain tissue with HIVE may
up-regulate neuronal FKN levels, which in turn may be a neuroimmune
modulator recruiting peripheral macrophages into the brain, and in a
paracrine fashion protecting glutamatergic neurons.